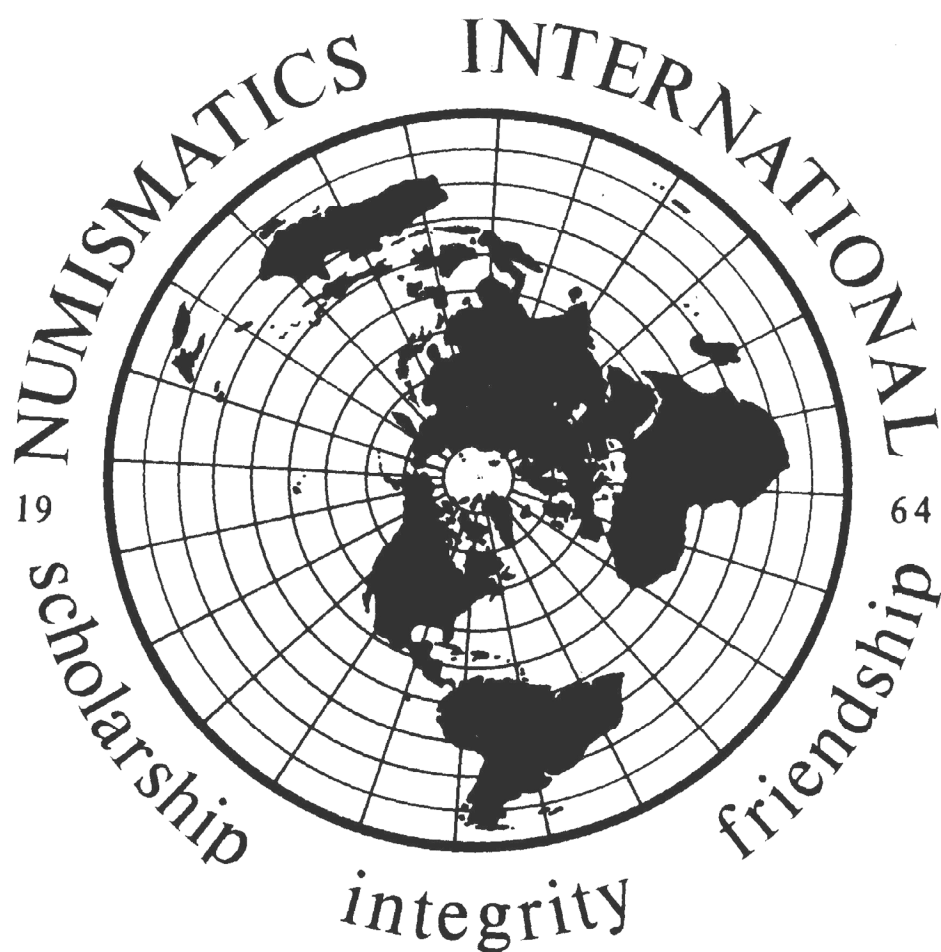


NI Bulletin

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OBJECTIVES OF NUMISMATICS INTERNATIONAL

Numismatics International is a non-profit educational organization. Its Objectives are: to encourage and promote the science of numismatics by specializing in areas and nations other than the United States of America; to cultivate fraternal relations among collectors and numismatic students; to encourage and assist new collectors; to foster the interest of youth in numismatics; to stimulate and advance affiliations among collectors and kindred organizations; and to acquire, share, and disseminate knowledge.

MEMBERSHIP FEES: Individual & Club Memberships, \$20.00 annually; Junior Membership (18 years of age and under), \$15.00 annually; Senior Membership (70 years of age and older), \$15.00 annually.

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NI

Welcome to the May/June edition. We are delighted to offer the first submission from Tobin Buhk, an article concerning German notgeld, an ever-popular topic. We have two articles about religious medals; others on European subjects, including two from Jean Elsen, one of which follows on my Franz Sickingen article published in Jan/Feb; and many more. I hope you enjoy the Bulletin.

Herman Blanton

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NI Educational Programs

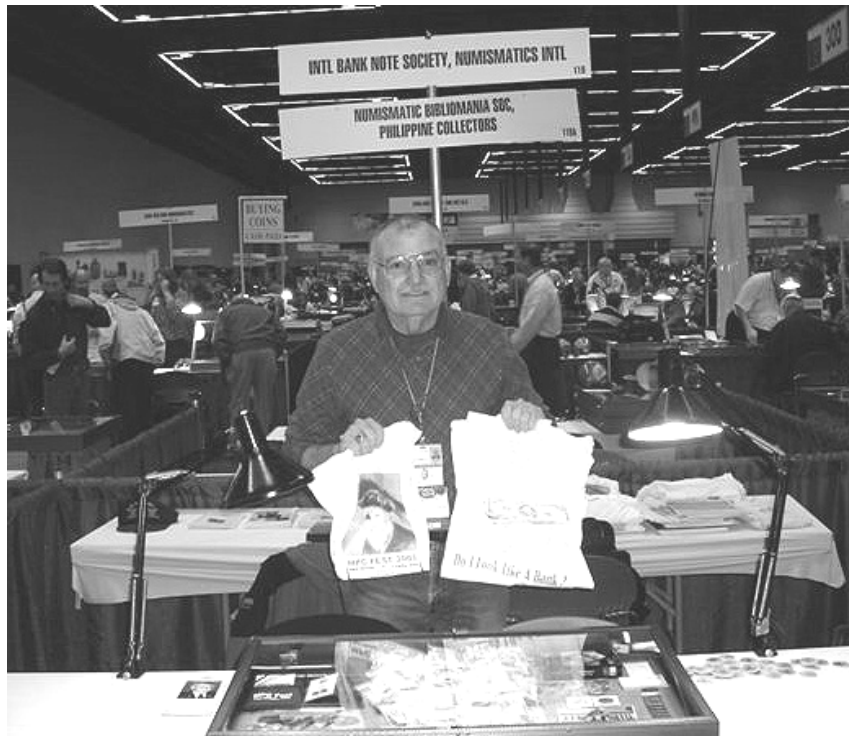
Report from the National Money Show, Portland, Oregon, March 13-15, 2009

Numismatics International Education Program Moderator, Howard A. Daniel III, manned a club table for NI (and IBNS, NBS & PCF) at the American Numismatic Association National Money Show in Portland.

Four hundred packets with world coins from NI (and a banknote from IBNS) were given to young and new numismatists at the club table. The largest number of packets were given to boy and girl scouts after they completed a Saturday class on how to acquire a numismatic merit badge. Many membership applications and NI Bulletins were also given to collectors who requested them.

There was a Numismatics International meeting scheduled at 12 Noon in Room 124 on March 14th, but our meeting had to be cancelled because the prior group did not vacate the room according to the schedule. Unfortunately events sometimes do not happen as planned.

During the FUN Show in January, Howard made the arrangements to have a club table at that event for the first time in January 2010, and a meeting too. He will be writing an article for the *FUN-Topics* magazine to explain what NI is, and to invite everyone to attend the meeting and see him at the club table for further information.



Howard Daniel at the Numismatics International Table

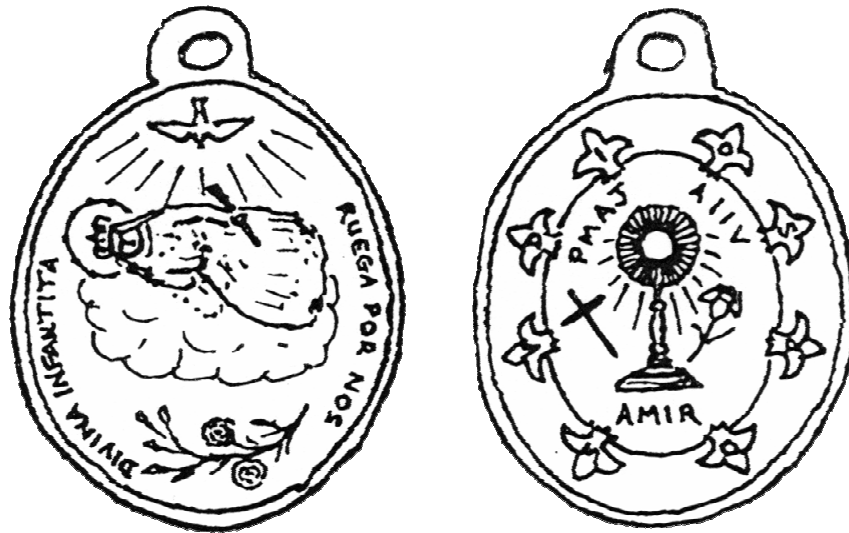
Please contact Howard at HADaniel3@msn.com if you have any questions about Numismatics International's meetings at ANA shows, or if you have donations of coins, paper money and/or references to be given out to young numismatists at the shows or conventions.

NI

La Divina Infantita

Bob Forrest, NI #2382

In 1840, in the Convent of the Immaculate Conception in Mexico City, a nun by the name of Sister Maria Magdalena had a vision.¹ She saw the Virgin Mary as an infant, reclining on a bed of white clouds, wearing a gold crown and holding a scepter in her hand. The Virgin instructed Sister Maria Magdalena to organize devotion to her as "La Divina Infantita," the Divine Little Infant.



Skeptics, of course, inevitably point out that this is nothing more than a Marian adaptation of the devotion offered to Christ as "the Holy Child" (as, for example, the Infant Jesus of Prague,² and indeed the vision does seem to have occurred as the aftermath to her contemplation of an image of the Nativity of Christ on the Feast of the Three Kings (6th January).³ Whether this was the reason or not, the abbess of the convent did not share Sister Maria Magdalena's excitement over the vision, but the nun persisted and in the end the abbess gave her permission to have a local sculptor fashion a statue of the Infant Mary as she had appeared in the vision. (Actually, money being in short supply, the sculpture was created by remodeling an old statue of an angel!) By 1845 the new cult had received approval from Pope Gregory XVI, though even with papal approval it was never to achieve the same degree of popularity as that of the Infant Jesus, and though it did eventually spread to other countries—notably Spain, of course—many Catholics (my wife, for example, who is both Spanish and Catholic) have never even heard of it. Indeed, the first I knew of it myself was when my good friend Juan José Moreno y Casanova sent me the

¹ See Jesús Álvarez Gómez, *Historia de las Esclavas de la Inmaculada Niña, la Divina Infantita* (1995). In particular, for details of the vision and the statue as a modified angel, see pp. 97-98. See also the article "Devotion to the Holy Infant Mary" on the Website <http://www.geocities.com/mysticrose.geo/infant.html>, which politely details the skepticism of the abbess.

² For example, see Forrest "The Infant Jesus of Prague" in NI Bulletin, April 2000, pp. 92-94.

³ In England we would call it a Christmas Nativity scene, but for the Spanish version see "Spanish Christmas" in NI Bulletin, December 2001, p. 361. That the nativity scene prompted the vision, see the Website cited in note 1.

aluminum medal shown here 1-1/2 times actual size. The obverse shows the Infant Virgin Mary reclining on her bed of clouds, just as she appeared in the vision. Above is the Dove of the Holy Spirit, below is the standard Marian symbol of the Rose, representing perfection. The accompanying legend reads *DIVINA INFANTITA RUEGA POR NOS* (Divine Little Infant, pray for us.) The reverse requires some explanation.

In 1901, in Mexico, there was founded an order of nuns known as the Slaves of the Immaculate Child / Divine Little Infant (*las Esclavas de la Inmaculada Niña / Divina Infantita*). A male branch of the Order was founded in Mexico in 1907. Subsequently the Order spread to Europe (notably Spain, Portugal and Italy), North Africa, and North and South America.⁴ The reverse of the medal is in effect the emblem of the Order. It depicts a Monstrance, Cross and Lily (this last symbolic of purity) surrounded by eight flowers each bearing a letter of the words *DIOS* and *AMOR* (God and Love). Below the monstrance is *AMIR*, the initial letters of *A MARIA INMACULADA REINA* (To Mary, Immaculate Queen). To the upper left of the monstrance is *PMAJ*, the initial letters of *POR MARIA A JESUS* (Through Mary to Jesus) and to the upper right is *AIIV*, the initial letters of *AD IMPLENDAM IESU VOLUNTATEM* (To fulfill the will of Jesus).⁵ The illustrated medal clearly relates to this Order, probably a Spanish branch since the medal was acquired in Spain.

By one of those curious coincidences of history, a similar devotion to the Infant Virgin Mary had developed in Italy, in Milan, in the early 18th century. This centered on a wax image of the Infant Virgin ("Maria Bambina") made by a Franciscan nun sometime before 1730.⁶ Like its Mexican counterpart, the Italian version may well have taken its lead from the devotion to the Infant Jesus and images like the "Santissimo Bambino" in Rome.⁷



Membership Report

The following person has applied for membership. Unless objections in writing are received by July 1, 2009 the membership is effective that day.

2712 Jon Radel, 6917 Ridgeway Dr., Springfield, VA 22150-3027 Thailand & Eastern Africa; local currencies.

NI

⁴ Gómez, pp. 160, 315 & 740.

⁵ Gómez, p. 104.

⁶ See the Website cited in note 1, and also the Website of the International Marian Research Institute at: <http://www.udayton.edu/mary/questions/yq/yq133.html>.

⁷ Forrest, "The Infant Jesus of Prague" in *NI Bulletin*, April 2000, pp. 92-94.

Jesus, King of All Nations Medal

Mark McMenamin, NI #2563

The medal shown in Figure 1 was struck in aluminum and is known as the **Jesus, King of All Nations** medal. Its greatest dimension is 32 millimeters, width 23 mm, and its mass is 2.48 grams. This is a medal for the end times, an anticipated apocalyptic era in which we will be rapidly approaching the end of the age. Of particular concern to some are an anticipated three days of darkness that will fall upon the world as a form of chastisement. To help avert such sorrowful events, the **King of All Nations** medal was struck, with a standard date of 1990, as part of the **Jesus King of All Nations** devotion primarily among Roman Catholics. The devotion and medal are intended as means to escape the just chastisement of God.

The **King of All Nations** devotion has a dual basis. The first is scriptural, where Jesus Christ is portrayed as King of kings and Lord of lords, and judge of all nations.¹ The second source is from two anonymous American women who had private revelations (some of which were received in Puerto Rico) that agreed with one another. The devotion has been declared by the Church to be free of moral or doctrinal error.

The **Jesus King of All Nations** devotion figured prominently in an international pilgrimage undertaken in 1992. Led by Rosalie Turton and John Haffert, the pilgrimage became known as the 1992 Victorious Queen of the World Peace Flight 101. The pilgrimage was timed to coincide with the 75th anniversary of both the Communist Revolution in Russia and the apparitions of Our Lady of Fatima in Portugal.² When the pilgrimage reached Alaska, one of the anonymous visionaries of the **Jesus King of All Nations** devotion reported this vision from the Holy Virgin: "My daughter, I want to talk about my daughter Russia. She has been dead for all spiritual purposes. Only [pockets] of a scattered few have remained faithful. Because of the world's prayers for her conversion, I have resurrected my daughter, Russia, she is no longer dead but asleep. Underneath her now are the glowing embers of spiritual life." Some readers may recall that during the apparition at Fatima, the Virgin Mary requested the consecration of Russia by the pope, but that this action was long delayed.³ Pope John Paul II finally made the consecration (as a Collegial Consecration of the whole world) in 1984, which Sister Lucia (one of the original Fatima visionaries) said was accepted by the Holy Virgin as fulfillment of her request made at Fatima even though it did not specifically mention Russia. Sister Lucia said that this consecration "prevented a nuclear war" that would otherwise have taken place the following year. Instead, Mikhail Gorbachev became leader of the Soviet Union in 1985, and the rest, as they say, is history.

Into a freshly post-Soviet Russia, the Victorious Queen of the World Peace Flight 101 landed in Moscow on October 16, 1992. The pilgrims distributed six tons of religious items, including rosaries and holy cards, all gratefully accepted by tearful Russians after 73 years of state-enforced atheism. On October 18 the procession broke through the barricades and, past astonished Russian police, entered Red Square. The pilgrims mounted a circular platform in the square, planted a crucifix in an Iwo Jima fashion and announced that the "Divine Flame of the love of God...will proceed from Russia throughout the entire world and set the whole world on fire for Christ so that Jesus

Christ will be truly **King of All Nations** and will reign in all hearts." The Russian Orthodox Metropolitan graciously received the pilgrims, and announced that it "is our own fault that we suffered from Communism. We didn't pray enough and allowed bad leaders to govern us. Now we must admit that we are sinners and turn back to God. We have a great task to accomplish."

On hand at the event were large, framed images of both Our Lady of Guadalupe⁴ and **Jesus King of All Nations**. The latter image is portrayed on the obverse of the medal shown in Figure 1. St. Michael the Archangel revealed to one of the visionaries that Jesus wished to appear with St. Michael on a medal. Jesus is shown in this image wearing a crown, standing on clouds and holding a scepter of mercy in his right hand. At the head of the scepter are three electron orbital paths as in an atom; these three paths represent the unity of all nations and the Church in God. His arms are open wide and rays of grace stream downward to envelop a globe (with the Atlantic Ocean facing the viewer). In his chest region Jesus' Sacred Heart is visible, and drops of blood drip from the lance wound in the Sacred Heart onto the earth. An inscription around Jesus reads O JESUS, KING OF ALL NATIONS, MAY YOUR REIGN BE RECOGNIZED ON EARTH/1990.



Figure 1
Jesus, King of All Nations Medal

St. Michael the Archangel appears on the medal reverse, crowned with a crown surmounted by a cross. In his right hand, the archangel holds an upraised fiery sword, and in his left hand, the scales of justice.⁵ These scales would ordinarily refer to St. Michael's role as judge of the souls of the dead, but in this case the scales (superimposed over a small globe, this time with Australia/Indonesia facing) seem to represent God's justice to be delivered to a world deserving chastisement. Whether or not the globe orientation (unusual in a numismatic item from the West) anticipates

the 2004 Indonesian tsunami is not known for certain. St. Michael is evidently examining the scales to see just how hard a blow the world is about to receive from his sword. There seems to be some haste about this decision, as gusts of wind are represented beneath the archangel's feet. A chalice surmounted by a radiant Host (itself surmounted by a cross and bearing the very faint monogram I H S for Jesus) is overflowing, and spills drops of blood on the earth.

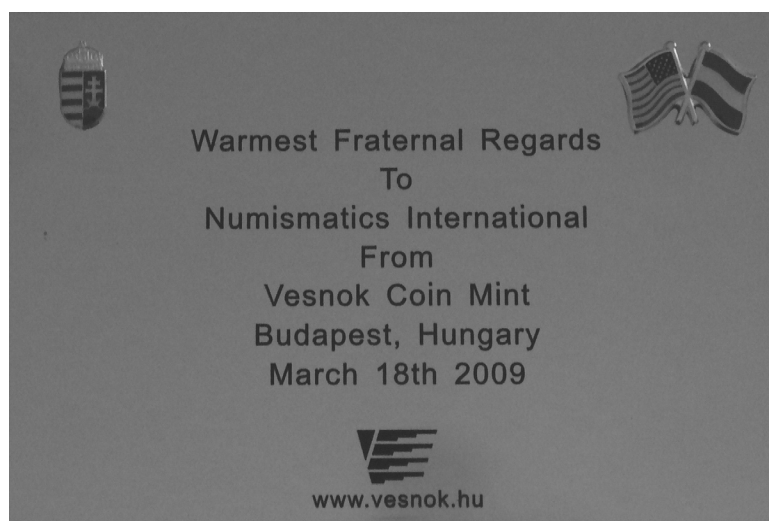
The inscription around St. Michael the Archangel reads AT THAT TIME THERE SHALL ARISE MICHAEL, THE GREAT PRINCE, GUARDIAN OF YOUR PEOPLE/PROTECT US! The first part of this inscription is taken from Deuteronomy 12:1. The second part represents an abbreviation of a short prayer revealed to one of the visionaries: "St. Michael, Great Prince and Guardian of your people, come with the holy angels and saints and protect us!"



NI Presented with Plaque from Vesnok Coin Mint

At the regular monthly meeting in Dallas, on March 18, 2009, NI was presented with a plaque by William Todd. Mr. Todd, a NI member from Hungary, was visiting family in Dallas. He usually attends NI meetings once or twice a year, whenever he is in the area. He had worked with the Vesnok Coin Mint in the past on various badges and commemorative coins. When they learned of his visit to NI, they made the plaque shown below. The inscription reads "Warmest Fraternal Greetings To Numismatics International From Vesnok Coin Mint, Budapest, Hungary, March 18, 2009."

The 4-inch by 6-inch polished brass plaque also has two full color emblems, a Hungarian coat-of-arms (left) and crossed flags of America and Hungary (right).



NI

¹ Matthew 25:32; Revelations 1:5; 15:4; 19:6.

² D. J. Lynch, *The Triumphant Queen of the World: On Pilgrimage to Russia and China* (1995).

³ B. Forrest, *An Introduction to Religious Medals* (2004), p. 58.

⁴ M. McMenamin, "Our Lady of Guadalupe and Eucharistic Adoration," *NI Bulletin*, May 2006.

⁵ Book of Wisdom 1:15; B. Forrest, *An Introduction to Religious Medals* (2004), pp. 176-177.

Mainz, Hohenlohe or Habsburg - What is this Coin?

Robert Ronus, NI #LM139



(Approximately 28 -30 mm)

WAG (*Westfälische Auktionsgesellschaft*), a leading German numismatic firm, held its Auction 50 on February 10-11 2009 in Dortmund. Lot 2374, in the Archbishopric of Mainz section, caught my attention:

Als hohenlohische Münzstätte (As Hohenlohe Mint). 15 Kreuzer 1685, without mint mark, With name and portrait of Emperor Leopold. Walther Collection 426. Herinek 1109.

The photo showed what appeared to be a perfectly normal Leopold I 15 Kreuzer with the Austrian arms on the breast of the double eagle on the reverse, typical of issues from the Vienna mint.

I was puzzled. Why was the Mainz mint working as a mint of the Counts of Hohenlohe but apparently striking copies of an Imperial coin of Leopold I? A little research revealed a minor episode of numismatic history which was new to me and might be of interest to some NI readers.

Herinek is the standard modern reference work on the Hapsburg coinage. The reference led me to photos of two varieties of the coin struck in Mainz and one in Würzburg, all described as *Hohenloheprägungen* (Hohenlohe strikes) without further explanation. Looking them up in Krause, I found three varieties of the Mainz coin (KM #1335 in the 4th edition of *World Coins*, previously KM #1175): one with a star and a kind of V mintmark, one with B-W and one with a VB monogram and W-(S). There was also a single variety of the Würzburg coin, with a stylized A mintmark (KM #1336, previously KM #1989). The Mainz coin said "Note: The House of Hohenlohe" and the Würzburg coin said "Note: Struck by the House of Hohenlohe," but there was no further explanation.

I finally found the answer to the puzzle in the massive old work on Austrian coinage by Miller zu Aichholz, *Loehr and Holzmair*. Apparently, on January 15, 1685 Ludwig Gustav, Count of Hohenlohe-Schillingsfürst (1656-97) obtained a patent from the Emperor to strike 15 and 3 Kreuzer pieces to the Imperial standard, to be

recognized by the cutting of a certain mark. The count used a number of mints, including for sure Mainz, Wurzburg, Neustadt, Unter Breuberg (in the Odenwald) and Roedelheim. On November 2, 1685 the Emperor forbade him to strike any further coinage. Coining operations ceased in Mainz and Wurzburg in November. Whether they stopped in all the other mints at the same time is questionable.

Although the coin in the WAG sale was described as having no mint mark, in the legend at the bottom of the reverse there is a star in parentheses. This was the privy mark of Ulrich Burkhardt Wildeering, mint master in Mainz in 1685.



The following are the known Hohenlohe strikes:

- 15 Kreuzer, Mainz
- 15 Kreuzer, Wurzburg
- 15 Kreuzer, uncertain mint
- Groschen, uncertain mint

I would be interested in any further information readers have on these Hohenlohe strikes.

References:

- Aichholz, V. Miller zu, A. Loehr, and E. Holzmair. *Österreichische Munzprägungen 1519-1938*, p. 184. Chicago: Obol International reprint, 1981.
- Herinek, Ludwig. *Österreichische Munzprägungen von 1657-1740*. Vienna: Munzhandlung Herinek, 1972
- Standard Catalogue of World Coins, 1601-1700*, 4th edition. Iola: Krause Publications, 2008

NI

Quiz

Bob Fritsch

This month we examine the Science and Tools of Numismatics. Here are some questions about the minting process.

1. What is a Celator (besides a magazine)?
2. Who was Mathew Bolton's partner in the Soho Mint (he invented the modern steam engine)?
3. What is the difference between a die and a hub?
4. What is a galvano?

NI

Carrera
Howard Ford, NI #LM90

The man whose portrait appeared on Guatemalan coins of the late 1850s and the 1860s was Rafael Carrera. He was president of the country. He was also an uneducated swineherd, a mestizo, of mixed Spanish, Indian and African blood, who was unable to read and write, and who had to be taught how to spell his own name so that he could sign official government papers.



Guatemala 20 Pesos 1869 R, approximately 34 mm

In the decades following defeat of the Spanish military in the wars of independence in Latin America, many bloody battles continued to be fought in the Central American Federation. The battles to a large extent were fought between Conservatives, who wanted to keep many of the old Spanish traditions, including the authority of the Church, and the Liberals, led by Francisco Morazán of Honduras, who wanted to change as much of the old Spanish way of life as possible. Another issue concerned whether Central America could be one single state, as the Liberals desired, or a group of several small separate states, as the Conservatives wanted. Carrera was a leader of the Conservatives. His armies won on both of these issues (<http://latin-american-war-revolution.suite101.com/> and <http://www.famousamericans.net/rafaelcarrera/>).

Guatemala used both a real system and a peso system. Silver and gold coins with Carrera's portrait appear in both, sometimes even in the same year. No coins issued in base metals show his portrait. The coin pictured in this essay is a gold 20 Pesos 1869, the largest denomination ever made with Carrera's portrait. The president had died in 1865, but his silver and gold issues continued after his death.

NI

Francisco Morazán of Honduras

Howard Ford, NI #LM90

Francisco Morazán (pronounced "Mo-rah-thahn"), of Honduras, was Carrera's major opponent in the war to determine the future of Central America. The modern boundaries between Central American countries had no relevance at this time. Armies moved back and forth from Guatemala into Honduras and the other Central American countries at will. Morazán figures importantly in the history of each country.

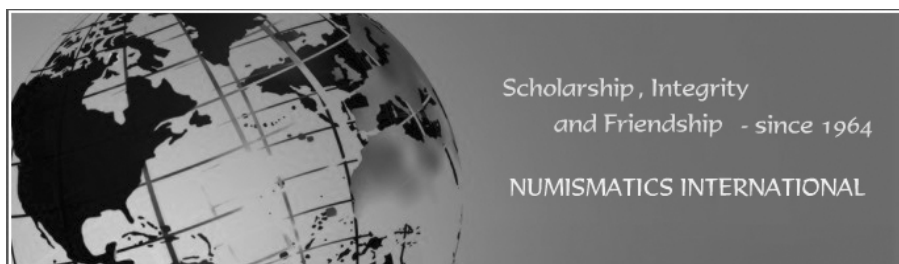
Morazán first became significant in history when Mexico, under Augustín Iturbide, tried to annex Central America. Morazán and many others opposed Mexico's ambitions, and Honduras became the major battleground in the resulting conflict. Mexico's ambitions were thwarted. Morazán eventually became President of Honduras, from 1827 to 1830, also serving as head of state of Guatemala in 1829. Then he was the President of the Central American Federation in 1830-34 and again in 1835-39, with his capital at Guatemala City. He dreamed of maintaining a united state for all five of the countries of Central America, but he lost the war against Carrera and was exiled. He left Central America, but he was persuaded to return (this time to Costa Rica) to try again to fulfill his dream. He was able in 1842 to liberate Costa Rica and become its president; but also in 1842 he was betrayed, captured and executed (http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Francisco_Moraz%C3%A1n).

Honduras remembers Morazán favorably. In 1992, Honduras issued two gold coins for the 200th anniversary of his birth: a 200 Lempiras, KM86, weighing 0.1881 oz., and a 500 Lempiras, KM87, weighing 0.3617 oz. Honduras has never issued coins with any portrait other than that of Morazán. The mintage of each of the two commemorative gold coins is said to be 1,500,000; but surely someone has just gone wild with zeros here, and the actual mintages must be far, far less (See any recent Krause-Mishler *Standard Catalog of World Coins 1901-2000*).



Quiz Answers

1. A die-cutter in ancient times.
2. James Watt.
3. A hub is the positive impression of the coin and is used to produce dies. The die is used to produce the actual coin and bears a reverse image.
4. A plaster model of a coin which is used for cutting the master hub. The normal production sequence is galvano > master hub > master die > working hub > working die > coin.



Franz von Sickingen
Reconciliation Medal, Emperor Maximilian I
 Jean Elsen & ses Fils, s.a., NI #2696



Maximilian I, silver medal 1518, 84 mm, 126.92 grams
 Elsen Auction 99, 28 March 2009, lot 2954

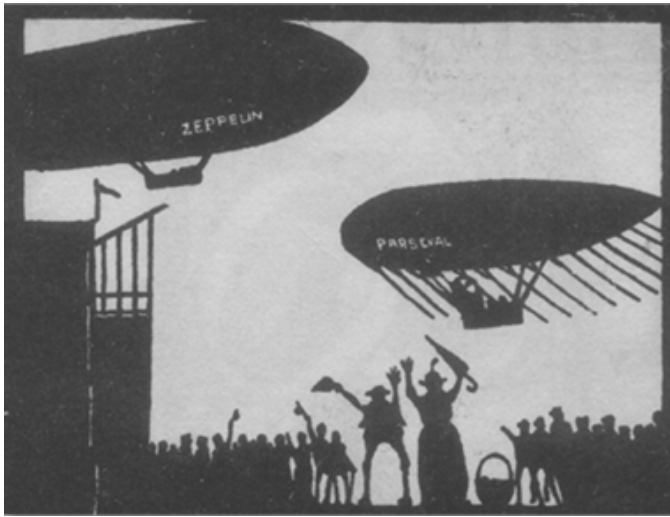
Holy Roman Empire, AR Medal, 1518, Lifting of the ban from Franz von Sickingen by Maximilian I of Habsburg. Obverse: COLE DEVM EXIN PVBLICA AMA IVSTVMQVE TVER B MDXVIII crowned Maximilian I right, wearing a richly decorated armor, holding a scepter and his sword on the shoulder. Reverse: Franz von Sickingen kneeling before the emperor left sitting on a throne decorated with animal heads. On the left, F • V • S. The legend starting on a banner ARMIS MER(evers): CVRIVM SI NON and continuing around PRAEPONAS MAXIME CAESAR SEMPER ERIS VICTOR FAVSTAQVE REGNA TENENS. Ref.: Habich, I, 25 variety, unlisted in Domanig and Currency of Fame.

The medal was made by an unknown artist, known as the "Master of 1518" or "*Meister des Triumphwagens*" (Master of the Triumphal Chariots), probably based on a design by Hans Burgkmair. Franz von Sickingen (1481-1523) was a German knight, leader of a powerful army of mercenaries he used to further his personal ambitions and gain a considerable fortune. He did not hesitate to attack and ransom cities such as Worms, Metz and Kaiserslautern or to make war with the Duke of Lorraine and the Landgrave of Hesse. This medal commemorates his reconciliation with Maximilian I in 1518 and the lifting of measures including banning him. After the death of Maximilian, he supported the candidacy of Charles V at the imperial election, after having previously received subsidies of Francis I, which earned him being named Imperial Chamberlain. He was deposed and banished a second time in 1522 after masterminding a plot with Ulrich von Hutten in 1523 and died during a siege at the castle of Landstuhl.

NI

Zeppelin-geld: Zeppelins on German inflationary currency

Tobin T. Buhk



It's a sunny day in September, but all of a sudden, the sun disappears as if a giant cloud has covered it. But it's not a cloud. The effect is similar to the effect of a solar eclipse—an eerie darkness superimposed on a bright sky. But it isn't an eclipse, either. Pedestrians stop and marvel at the titanic object in the sky. A baker, who notices a crowd of people gathering, steps outside and finds himself under a giant shadow. Like the others, he looks to the sky.

No, it's not a flying saucer. The year is 1909, and the object isn't a craft from another planet, although to some of the older folks on the ground, it may have seemed like an extraterrestrial object.

It's a Zeppelin. Named for its creator, Count Ferdinand von Zeppelin, these titanic airships represented cutting-edge technology in passenger travel—a safe and faster way to traverse the Atlantic than the luxury liners trudging through the swells beneath them. And for the people of Germany, the Zeppelin represented national pride. And the fact that a German development could hover over any city in any country alternately provided pride to Germany and apprehension to other countries. By 1909, every German had seen one and marveled at its shape noiselessly ambling overhead. It would only be a matter of time before they were seen floating across German currency. That time would come during the seemingly limitless emissions of 1920s, when a hideous inflation wracked the German economy and various entities, official and private, printed their own banknotes.

By the time the leviathans of the air made their way onto paper money, they had come to symbolize both national pride and national embarrassment—a paradox easily understood by anyone on the ground in post-World War I Germany.

When hostilities erupted in 1914, Germany's lighter-than-air craft were pressed into combat duty and served throughout the conflict, wreaking havoc by dropping bombs on London. By the end of the war, the airplane had come to dominate the sky, but the Zeppelin still provided a fast and efficient way to traverse distances that the plane could not. So in the smoldering ashes of WWI, the Zeppelins once again served passengers traveling between German cities.

But in 1921, the victorious allies, perhaps still stinging from the bombs dropped by the Zeppelins during the Great War, ordered all airship hangars—military or civilian—destroyed by February 15, 1921. The order excluded hangars used to house

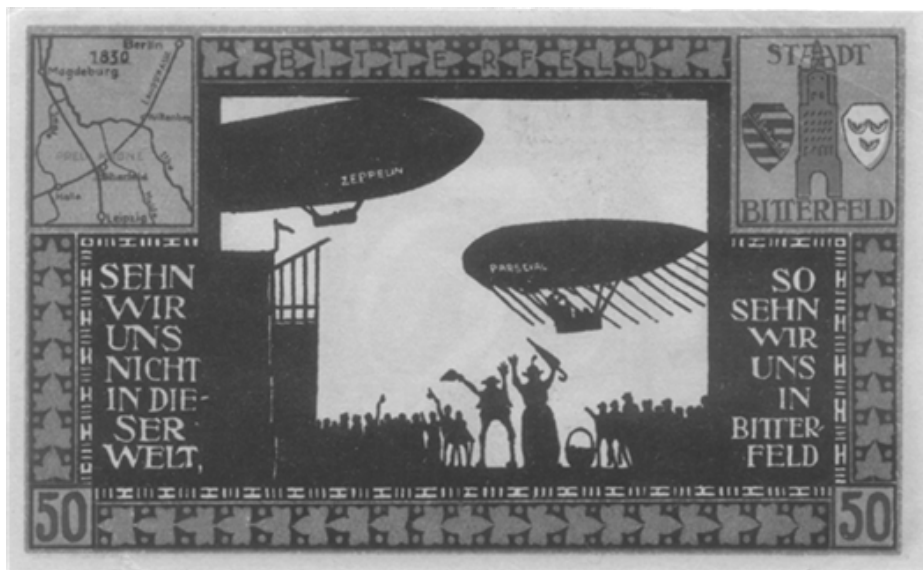
airships used for international traffic. The various allied powers confiscated these hangars and several Zeppelins as war reparations. The pride of German aviation engineering now represented the humiliating demands made by the victors in the smoldering ashes of World War I. Thus, when the airships appeared on the notes discussed below, Germany didn't control Germany's Zeppelins.



Although they may appear on more, Zeppelins prominently float across the skies of four German notgeld. A dirigible coasts across the sky of a 1923 banknote produced by the city of Wetzlar, hovering over a church covered by scaffolding, apparently inspired by a Zeppelin that passed over the area sometime in September 1909. While the Zeppelin on this note does not bear a name, it could be a passenger airship. By late 1909, the *Deutsche Luftschiffahrts Aktien Gesellschaft* (DELAG) began regular passenger service between cities.

The note is a fixed-value note, or *wertbeständige* notgeld—an attempt to stabilize the mark by giving it a fixed value. One attempt at fixing its value was to link it to the US dollar, so some *wertbeständige* carry values in Goldmarks and the equivalent in US

dollars. The Wetzlar note with the image of the Zeppelin carries a value of 1.05 Goldmark or 1/4 US dollar.



Another note that captures Zeppelins in-flight comes from the town of Bitterfeld. The note, one of a series, or *serienscheine*, contains two different types of aircraft hovering over a jubilant crowd who appear to be cheering the achievements of two Germans. The "Zeppelin" represents Count Zeppelin's design, while the "Parseval"

represents another type of airship based on the design of another German dirigible pioneer—August von Parseval.



In 1922, the city of Schneidemühl also issued a series of notes, one of which (the 1 mark note) contains the image of an airship hovering over a massive hangar or "*luftschiffhalle*." The caption, translated, reads "Former airship hangar with Zeppelin."



Another dirigible flies over Friedrichshafen—a town in Southern Germany—and Lake Constance as two crew watch from the note's margins. Count Zeppelin built his original airships in hangars that floated on Lake Constance. The floating hangars, which could be turned to accommodate the wind, made it easier to launch the huge airships. The town later became the headquarters for DELAG.

By the late 1920s, Germany had once again established a Zeppelin passenger service that regularly ferried passengers across the Atlantic to Rio de Janeiro in Brazil and

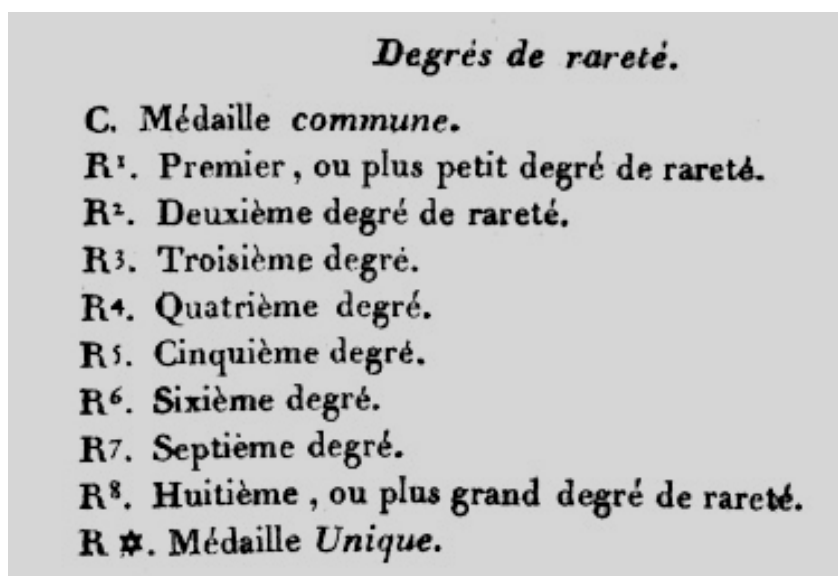
Lakehurst, New Jersey. The great age of the airship had arrived. But it would end as quickly as it began.

The short age of Count Zeppelin's airship would come to a fiery end in New York with the crash of the *Hindenburg*. Despite the nearly-flawless safety record of Zeppelins, the incident underscored the fact that German lighter-than-air-craft depended on the highly-volatile gas hydrogen (they had no domestic source of helium, and despite its flammability, hydrogen offered greater lift capacity). While some conjecture that a bomb caused the disaster, the images captured on film and in radio damaged the public perception of Zeppelins forever.

Today, a few modern zeppelins have flown tourists over Germany, but behemoths like the *Graf Zeppelin* can still be seen flying on the currency of 1920s Germany.

NI

Mionnet's Rarity Scale



The above is taken from Mionnet's massive work on ancient Greek and Roman coins. In English, these are: C for common, R1 for first or slight degree of rarity, R2 for second degree of rarity, R3 for third degree, R4 for fourth degree, R5 for fifth degree, R6 for sixth degree, R7 for seventh degree, R8 for eighth, or greatest degree of rarity and R☆ for unique medal (specimen).

Reference

Mionnet, Théodore Edme. 1808. *Description de médailles antiques, grecques et romaines*. Paris: Vol. 1:xvi.

NI

Relative Scarcity of Silver Coins of Santa Fe de Bogotá (Colombia)
Assayers Pinto, Anuncibay and Ramos
Herman Blanton

Santa Fe produced cob coins in the shield-cross style from 1627 to 1650. After the Potosí mint scandal the Spanish crown ordered that the shield-cross style coins be replaced by a new design, the shield-columns, using the motto of Charles I, *PLVS VLTRA*. Santa Fe made this change in 1651 (Barriga 1:69).

All cobs from the Santa Fe mint, also known as Nuevo Reino, are scarce, the silver more so than the gold. Cob specialists in Colombia have the impression that the silver coins of assayer Anuncibay (Alonso de Anuncibay: 1632-42) are scarcer than those of assayer Pinto (Miguel Pinto Camargo: 1627-32). There are also coins of Ramos (Pedro Ramos: 1642-76) in the shield-cross style (1642-50) but hardly any collector asks about these, probably because Ramos also produced the shield-column style coins and his shield-cross coins are rarely encountered.

Beginning in 1651, after the Potosí mint scandal, Santa Fe switched designs to the shield-column style and the coins of the previous design were gathered to be melted and made into new money.

In this study I intend to compare the production quantities for each of these three assayers and their relative scarcity today. Production figures are based on the work by Barriga, *Historia de la Casa de Moneda*, published in 1969. To determine the relative scarcity I analyzed the contents of the four most important collections that have illustrations of the coins. All four of these collections contained coins of Cartagena as well as Santa Fe.

Nesmith. Robert Nesmith cataloged a collection of forty-six silver cobs gathered in Medellín by Carlos Arturo Jaramillo Sr., later acquired by Clyde Hubbard in Colombia who loaned them to Nesmith for study. Currently these coins are in a private collection in Bogotá.

Concepción or Christensen. This refers to cobs recovered from the shipwreck of the *Nuestra Señora de la Pura y Limpia Concepción* which wrecked off the coast of present day Dominican Republic in 1641. The coins are shield-cross style because the shipwreck occurred before the coin redesign in 1651. The coins were offered by Henry Christensen in two auctions separated by nine years (1982 and 1991).

Lozano Collection. Don Alberto Lozano Villegas was the most influential collector in Colombia and assembled an excellent collection. His cobs were offered in two auctions: Numismáticos Colombianos, 2 December 2000 and B & C Subastas, 6 December 2005.

Lasser Collection. Mr. Joe Lasser assembled an important collection of coins that circulated in colonial North America. A large part of colonial coinage was cobs from Spanish America, mostly Mexico and Potosí. Mr. Lasser donated the core of his collection to the *Colonial Williamsburg Foundation*; the balance of his Colombian

cobs, both gold and silver, were offered by Ponterio and Associates in two auctions (number 133, January 14-5, 2005 and number 137, January 13-4, 2006).

From these four collections, 48 Santa Fe silver cobs of the shield-cross style were chosen for evaluation. This number does not include shield-columns style coins, half-reals, quarter-reals nor coins from Cartagena; only Santa Fe coins from one to eight reals. The assayer was confirmed by either the assayer mark or by date. When the same coin appeared in multiple collections, only the earliest citation is used. I chose these collections to represent the coins that have survived until today and to compare their relative scarcity.

Data

Assayer	Marks.Ounces.Ochavas ¹	Percentage
Pinto	68357.0.3	55%
Anuncibay	32172.1.1	26%
Ramos	23122.3.2	19%
Total	123651.4.6	100%

Table 1
Silver Coin Production at Santa Fe from 1627 to 1650 (Barriga 3: 532-3)

	Total coins cataloged	Confirmed as Colombian	Confirmed as Santa Fe	Santa Fe shield-cross	Identified assayer	Pinto	Anuncibay	Ramos
Nesmith	46	46	41	18	16	14	1	1
Christensen	34	32	13	13	9	4	5	-----
Lozano	27	27	26	10	10	7	2	1
Lasser	70	68	46	20	14	10	(1)	3
Total	177	173	126	61	48	35	8	5
Distribution						73%	17%	10%

Table 2
Summary Data for Four Collections²

¹ There are 67 reals per mark. The mark has eight ounces, with each ounce divided into eight *ochavas* (eighths). The data are read as marks, ounces and ochavas. The first entry is 68357.0.3. It should be read as 68357 marks, 0 ounces and 3 ochavas. The mark weighs 230.1212 grams (Barriga 1:30).



**Shield-cross
Pinto (P)
Lozano (B & C)**



**Shield-cross
Anuncibay (A)
Lozano (B & C)**



**Shield-cross
Ramos (R)
Lasser (Ponterio)**



**Shield-columns
Ramos (P°R)
Lozano (B & C)**



Four-real coins of Assayers A, P and R

² Lozano (B & C catalog) had 30 pieces, 27 after eliminating two half-reals that did not come from the Lozano collection and one contemporary counterfeit two-escudo. The Lasser assayer "A" coin came from Christensen; to prevent duplication it is excluded from the total of Anuncibay pieces.

Results

Production figures for Pinto, Anuncibay and Ramos are reported in Table 1. The data illustrates the production ratios by assayer:

Pinto/ Anuncibay = 2:1

Pinto/ Ramos = 3:1

Anuncibay/ Ramos = 3:2

The relative scarcity data can be read from Table 2, which shows that for each Ramos coin there are two of Anuncibay and seven of Pinto.

Pinto/ Anuncibay = 4:1

Pinto/ Ramos = 7:1

Anuncibay/ Ramos = 2:1

Conclusion

According to these data Pinto produced twice as many coins as Anuncibay and three times as many as Ramos shield-cross style. The population data is even more accentuated, most likely do to the recall beginning in 1651 capturing a higher percentage of the more recent issues. The impression concerning relative scarcity is statistically confirmed.

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NI

A Renaissance Medal: Giuliano di Lorenzo de' Medici
Herman Blanton, NI #LM115



Florentine Republic: Obv: Head of Giuliano left, "MAG IVLIANVS MEDICES." (Giuliano de' Medici, the Great). Rev: Roma seated left, holding Victory, "Roma" below and flanked by "C" left and "P" right. Bronze casting, 32.68 mm diameter, 24.34 g. (1513). (Cayón Subastas, 6 February 2009, lot 6130.)

The medalist did not sign this medal, unless "CP" is his signature. The Cayón catalog says that CP is the abbreviation for *Consenso Populi* (Agreement of the People). Keary³ says CP stands for *Cavinus Patavinus* and that the medalist was G. Cavino. Cavino is the famous Paduan medalist Giovanni da Cavino (1500-1570), but I am skeptical that Cavino would have made these medals at the age of thirteen. If you have further information about the medal, please contact us so that we can publish it in the Bulletin.

Giuliano (1479-1516) was the son of Lorenzo de' Medici, the Magnificent. Giovanni de' Medici, one of Giuliano's elder brothers, became Pope Leo X and aided Giuliano's career. The medal was made in celebration of the adoption of Giuliano as *Patrician* (noble citizen) of Rome in 1513. Francis I of France named Giuliano the Duke of Nemours in 1515.



Giuliano is often confused with his uncle Giuliano de' Medici because they have the same name and both are entombed in the Medici Chapel in the Church of San Lorenzo, Florence. The younger Giuliano's tomb is ornamented with the Night and Day of Michelangelo, along with a statue of Giuliano by Michelangelo.⁴ His uncle was killed and his father wounded on Easter Sunday, April 26, 1478 in what is known as the Pazzi Conspiracy.⁵

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³ Charles Francis Keary. *A Guide to the Italian Medals Exhibited in the King's Library*, (London: Trustees of the British Museum, 1881), p. 66.

⁴ http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Giuliano_di_Lorenzo_de'_Medici

⁵ http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Giuliano_di_Piero_de'_Medici

Chasing Change in Canada

Bill Mullan, NI #1040

In late June and early July of 2006 my wife and I along with our daughter and her family made a trip to the Canadian Rockies. Although my son-in-law referred to the trek as "Eating our way through Alberta" I used most of my time squirreling away all of the coins that I encountered. Two of three grandchildren enthusiastically joined in the search for "different" coins, so the exact count of coins that I personally encountered is a little off. Nevertheless the range of coins encountered is revealing.

My report of a similar trip to Spain was published in the August 1999 Bulletin under the title "Foraging for Coins in Spain." The total number of coins I gathered on this trip is small, however, compared to the number collected in Spain. This is due primarily to the fact that many of our meals were charged to our room tab or were charged to credit cards and therefore did not include the possibility of getting coins as change.

In addition to collecting coins I attempted to get a crisp, uncirculated sample of each of the current paper money in use. This proved to be more difficult than I had anticipated, because little of the currency I received in retail transactions was new, it was mostly well circulated. Finally I went to a bank and asked if the teller would search her cash drawer and find the best she had of each note, five dollars through one hundred. After she did this I tried to put the transaction on my credit card only to be told that the bank does not "sell money." I then went to a foreign exchange shop where I bought Canadian dollars on my credit card and much to my delight received crisp uncirculated notes.

With the conversion rate and handling charge the exchange came very close to one Canadian for one U.S. dollar. I found many of the stores and restaurants treated Canadian and American money as being interchangeable. Most of the shopkeepers gave US coins as change to the extent they could, but they didn't fret about it. There might have been an underlying suspicion that the U.S. might sink into the ground one day and they would be caught with unredeemable money! The official exchange rate at the time was one Canadian dollar for 0.93 USD.

The most revealing thing about the Canadian coins was the wide range of different designs I encountered. I had no idea that Canada had issued so many different coins. The extent of this can be measured by the Krause numbers assigned to the cents that were encountered. The earliest cent is dated 1962, minted 105 years after the beginning of national coinage in 1858. It bears the Krause number 49. Is it fair to say in the elapsed 105 years there was an average of about one new coin design every two years?

On the other hand, for the cents dated 2006, Krause assigned number 490, so by the same reasoning during the 45 years between 1962 and 2006 there have been an average of eleven new designs per year. Much of this proliferation of designs is due to the fact that the image of Queen Elizabeth II has undergone three changes during her reign. The artists whose work has graced the coins of Canada are Mary Gillick 1953-1964, Arnold Machin 1965-1989, Dora de Pedery-Hunt, 1990-2003 and Susana Blunt beginning 2003.

Also swelling the catalog numbers are the many commemorative coins Canada has minted in base metals, silver and gold. There are several interesting series, such as the twenty dollar coins that feature aircraft of different types, spanning the years 1990 to 1999, and similar railroading coins and ship coins. Needless to say none of these came to me via my change.

The following tables list the coins I brought back from the trip.

One Cent Coins

Krause number	Years minted	Quantity encountered
49	1956-64	1
59.1	1965-78	1
132	1982-89	3
181	1990-96	1
289	1997-2000	1
445	(2002)	1
490	2003-	17

Five Cent Coins

Krause number	Years minted	Quantity encountered
60.1	1965-78	3
60.2a	1982-89	3
182	1990-2003	3
491	2004-	8

Ten Cent Coins

Krause number	Years minted	Quantity encountered
77.1	1969-78	2
183	1990-2003	3
412	2001	1
447	(2002)	1
491	2004-	4

In 1992 the Canadian mint replaced the usual caribou design with twelve twenty-five-cent coins, one for each Canadian territory; anticipating the USA state quarters by seven years. In 1999 they followed the territorial coins with a set of twelve, one for each month of the year; these coins were not in place of but in addition to a large number of the regular caribou design. The coins issued in the millennial year, 2000, featuring the characteristics of the Canadian People such as "Pride," were also accompanied by a very large issue of the good old caribou. Since then, the mint has issued a number of twenty-five-cent commemoratives, of which we encountered four during our journey.

Twenty-Five Cent Coins

Krause number	Years minted	Quantity encountered	Obverse design
62b	1968-78	4	Caribou
74	1979-89	2	Caribou
184	1990-2003	2	Caribou
234	(1992)	1	Quebec 1867-1992
349	1999	1	August
376	2000	2	Community
384	2000	2	Pride
448	(2002)	1	Queen's jubilee
493	2003-06	6	Caribou
530	2005	3	Alberta
532	2005	1	Saskatchewan
535	2005	1	Year of the Veteran

Alas, the fifty-cent piece has about the same place in Canadian commerce as in the USA. Not one of them turned up in the course of the entire trip.

The dollar coin, on the other hand, flourishes in Canada. This is due in part to the fact that Canada discontinued their paper dollar and forced the use of the metallic dollar. The first metallic dollar coin for circulation was KM #76, bearing the same design of two fur traders in a birch bark canoe that had been on large silver dollars beginning with KM #30 in the time of King George the Fifth. It circulated along with the paper dollar of the time. No specimen of this coin, made of nickel, showed up in our change.

The Loon dollar coin, KM #57 et al., was the one that took over after the government ceased issuing paper dollars. It has gone through the usual progression of regal effigies all of which we received in our change. We also got one of the special loonies with a maple leaf and the Olympic rings, issued in 2004 to commemorate the Winter Olympics.

One Dollar Coins

Krause number	Years minted	Quantity encountered	Obverse design
157	1988-89	3	Loon
186	1990-2003	2	Loon
218	1992	1	Parliament
495	2003-	3	Loon
513	2004	1	Loon-Olympics
552	2005	1	Terry Fox

I had been in Canada several days conducting my coin sweep of Alberta when I noticed that a two-dollar coin dated 2000 had two cubs accompanying the usual polar bear. This set off a search for this particular coin to such an extent that the

grandchildren were asking cashiers to search their tills for them. This added six such coins to the tally, and I have to admit that on several occasions I asked tellers if they had any two-dollar coins dated 2000. I think a total of two or three of these coins would have surfaced on a random basis rather than the ten listed above.

Two Dollar Coins

Krause number	Years minted	Quantity encountered	Obverse design
270	1996-2003	9	Polar Bear
357	1999	2	Nunavut
399	2000	10	Polar Bear & Cubs
496	2003-	3	Polar Bear

A final bit of coin collecting took place at the airport in Toronto as we were waiting to board our plane for home. A gentleman in his sixties approached my grandson and gave him a handful of coins. The coins were from Australia and consisted of two \$2 coins, one \$1, one fifty-cent and two five-cent pieces.

— NI —

Emperor Charles V & Empress Isabella

A Medal of Leone Leoni

Jean Elsen & ses Fils, s.a., NI #2696



Southern Netherlands, AR Medal, undated (1549/1550), Leone Leoni. Charles V and his wife Isabella of Portugal. Obverse: IMP CAES CAROLVS V AVG., emperor with armor right. Reverse: DIVA ISABELLA AVGVSTA CAROLI V VX. Empress three quarters left.

Isabella of Portugal married Charles V in 1526 and died in 1539. This medal was probably commissioned to Leone Leoni by Charles V at the residence of the artist in Brussels in 1549. It is associated with a representation of the emperor inspired by a portrait by Titian, which served for the Leoni medal commemorating the victory of Mühlberg.

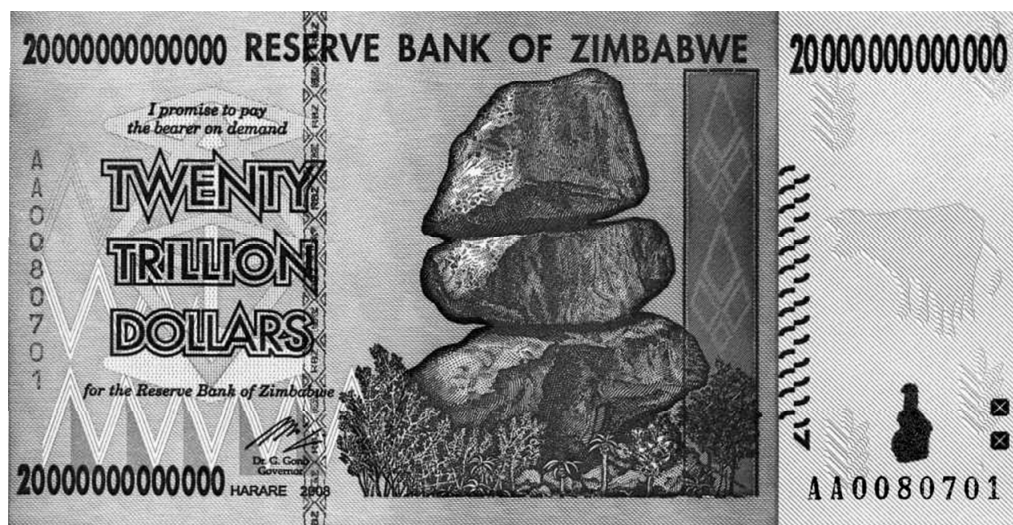
NI

Zimbabwean Trillion Dollar Notes

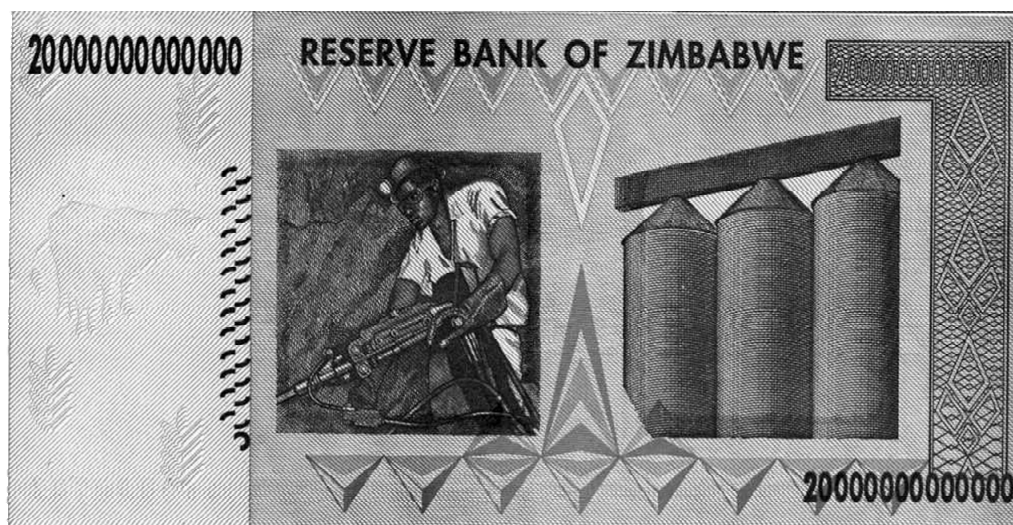
Herman Blanton, NI #LM115



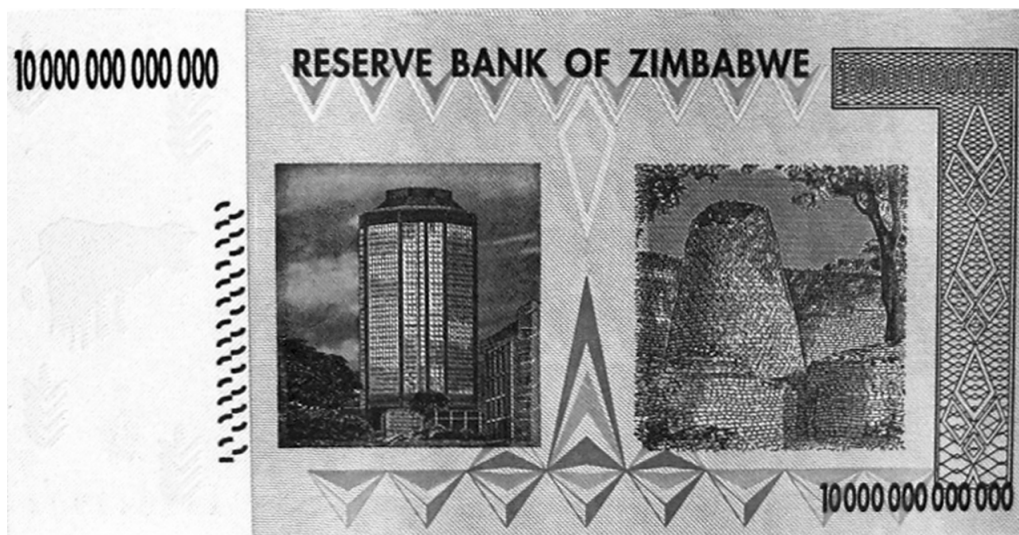
In the March / April 2009 issue of this Bulletin I had a short article "Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe: Hyperinflation." By the time the magazine went to press I did not have images of these trillion dollar notes to include; now I do. Below are grayscale images of the 10, 20, 50 and 100 trillion Zimbabwean banknotes. The front of all four notes has the same general design showing "Balanced Rocks" and the denomination of the note.



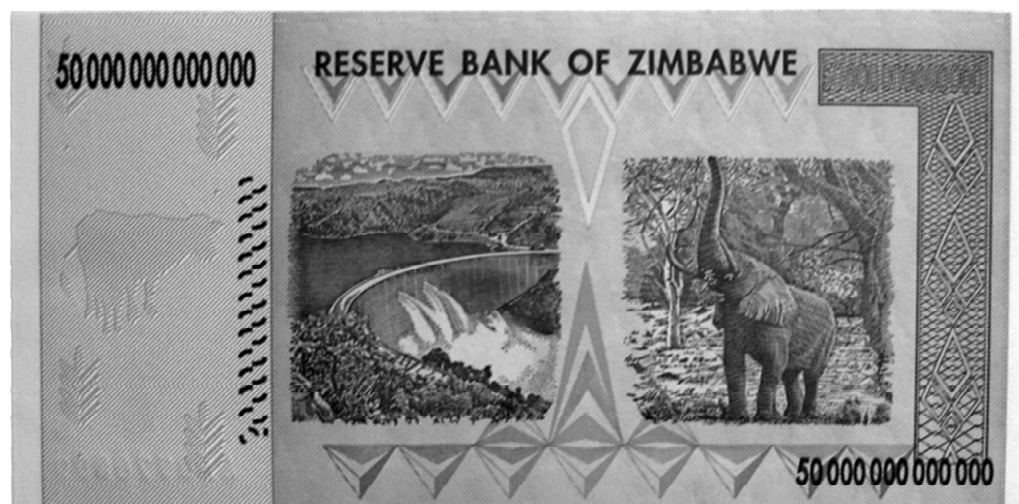
Front of the Twenty Trillion (red color): "Balanced Rock"



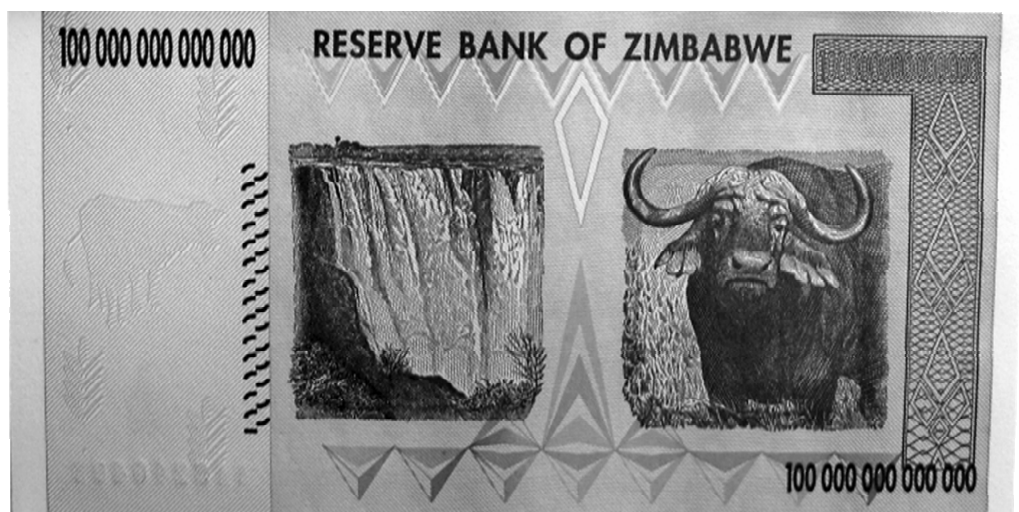
Back of Twenty Trillion (red color): Miner and grain silos



Back of Ten Trillion (green color): RBZ building and Conical Tower



Back of Fifty Trillion (green color): Kariba Dam spillway and an elephant



Back of One Hundred Trillion (blue color): Victoria Falls and buffalo

The design of the front of all four notes shows "Balancing Rocks," used for many years as a symbol of the Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe. The "Balancing Rocks" formations are in Epworth, Harare.



http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Balancing_Rocks

Image of one of the balanced rock formations in Epworth (Harare)

A new series of bank notes issued by the RBZ went into circulation February 2, 2009. The newer series (1, 5, 10, 20, 50, 100 & 500 Zimbabwean dollar) of notes replaced the trillion dollar notes issued in January of the same year. The February notes dropped twelve zeroes from the denomination, below are two excerpts concerning the revaluation from a bank poster notifying the public about the newest notes.

Co-circulation of notes: The old series of bank notes will co-circulate with the new family, as revalued denominations up to the 30th of June 2009.

Revaluation of Pricing Systems: The price of goods and services will also have to be revalued to reflect the removal of 12 zeroes. If a product was 100 billion dollars before revaluation, it would cost 10 cents after re-denomination. Similarly, if a product was on sale for 25 trillion dollars before, then the new price would be two dollars fifty cents.

Currency images are courtesy of eBay Member *lightweightbackpacker*.

NI

France: Merovingian Kingdom

CNG



Merovingians, Civic Issues. Banassac. AV Tremissis 1.17g. Struck in the style of Sigebert III, AD 639-656. R-X, pearl-diademed, draped, and cuirassed bust left; + below chin / Chalice, BAH in exergue. Cf. NM IV p. 71, Type 12-2E, 23; cf. Belfort 768; cf. Prou 2104; cf. MEC 1, p. 133 and cf. 430A.

The Merovingians were a dynasty of Frankish kings who ruled in parts of present-day France and Germany from the fifth to the eighth century AD. Sometimes referred to by their contemporaries as the "long-haired kings" (Latin *reges criniti*) because they symbolically left their hair uncut, the Merovingians claimed descent from the legendary fifth century AD leader of the Germanic Salii, Merovech. Initially *foederati* of the Romans, the Franks migrated into northern Gaul, where they settled and established petty kingdoms; the smaller kingdoms were soon united under Clovis [Clodowech] (AD 481-511), the founder of the Merovingian dynasty. During his reign, the last vestiges of Roman rule were extinguished, other competing regional Germanic tribes were absorbed, and the Visigoths were pushed southward into Spain. To strengthen his position, Clovis allied himself with the Church, and on Christmas Day, AD 496, he was baptized at Rheims. When Clovis died in AD 511, his kingdom was divided among his four sons, and, over a period of time, four main regional divisions were established: Neustria and Austrasia in the north; Aquitaine and Burgundy in the south. This tradition of dividing the kingdom proved an inherent weakness in the Merovingian state. Throughout much of the rest of the dynasty, struggles ensued as various heirs vied among themselves for a larger share of the royal inheritance. While some of Clovis' descendants, most notably Chlotar I (AD 558-561) and Dagobert I (AD 629-639), were able to rule briefly as king over all of these areas, most of the kings were weak and relied on their palace chiefs of staff, colloquially known as the "mayor of the palace" (Lat. *maior domus*), who soon became de facto rulers. In AD 751, the mayor, Pépin le Bref (the Short), removed his Merovingian overlord, assumed the title of king, and became the first in the next dynasty of Frankish kings, the Carolingians.

NI

Member Notice

Wanted to Buy: N.I. Mail Bid Sales numbers 24, 28, 31, 32, and 34, with or without Prices Realized lists. Alan Luedeking, telephone: +1-305-591-8935 (ask for Alan) or email me at alan@ludeca.com.



NI Educational Programs ANA World's Fair of Money, August 5-9, 2009

The Numismatics International Education Program Moderator, Howard A. Daniel III, will be manning a club table for NI (and IBNS, NBS & PCF) at the American Numismatic Association *World's Fair of Money* at the Los Angeles Convention Center, 1201 South Figueroa Street, Los Angeles, California.

There will be about 400 free packets with world coins from NI (and a banknote from IBNS) to be given to young and new numismatists in the name of NI at the club table. References will also be given to scout counselors to assist with those scouts working on their numismatic merit badge.

There will be an NI meeting at 12:00 PM (Noon) on August 8th in a meeting room described in the program. All members are welcome and should bring one piece from home or one bought on the bourse to describe during the show-and-tell part of the meeting. There is a map to the convention center at <http://www.money.org>.

Howard will also be the moderator of the International Bank Note Society (IBNS) meeting at 11AM in the same room and all NI members are welcome to join it. There is often a Mini-Fest during the last 15 minutes of the meeting. This part of the meeting is conducted by collectors of Military Payment Certificates (MPC) and other military financial instruments and Military Fest Certificates (MFC) are usually "paid" to the attendees. Whether or not you collect militaria, you will enjoy the Fest.

The club table on the bourse can be designated as a meeting place for NI members and members can also volunteer to man it so Howard can look around the bourse and attend other meetings. Howard is looking forward to meeting new and old NI members in Los Angeles!



Mionnet's Coinage Metal Abbreviations

***N.* Signifie or; *EL.* , *electrum* ; *AR.* , *argent* ; *Æ.* , *bronze* ; *PL.* , *plomb*.**

AV for gold, EL for electrum, AR for silver, AE for bronze and PL for lead. Citation is same reference and page as "Mionnet's Rarity Scale" elsewhere in this bulletin.

